

FIGURE 1

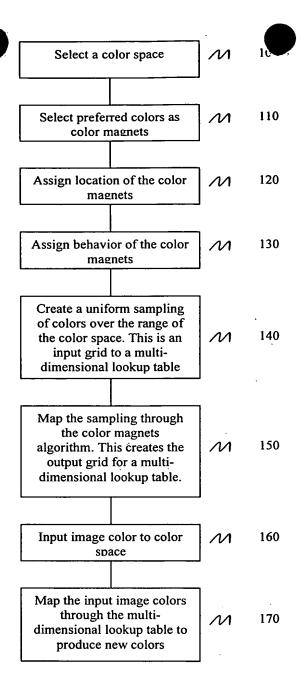
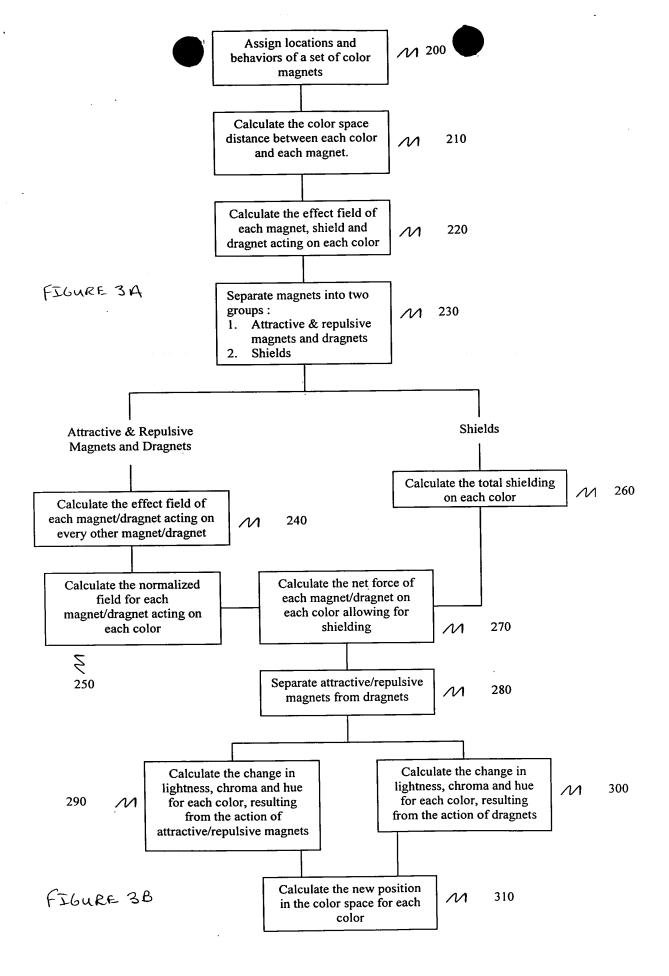


FIGURE 2



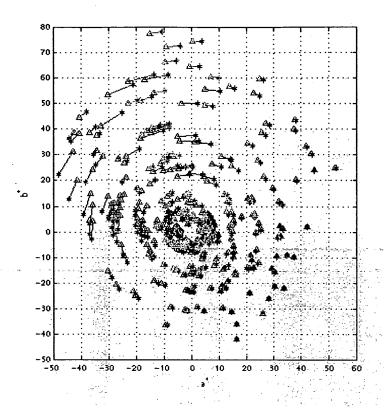


Figure 4a. An example of the effect of an attractive magnet that affects hue and lightness shown on an b* versus a* diagram. The colors are indicated by stars before application of the color magnets algorithm and by triangles after application of the color magnets algorithm.

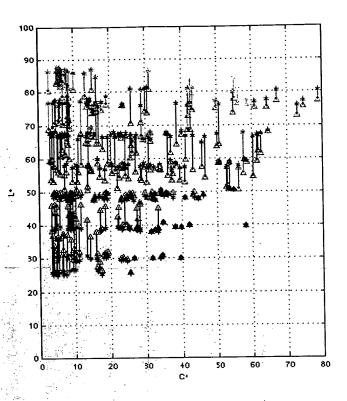


Figure 4b. An example of the effect of an attractive magnet that affects hue and lightness shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are indicated by stars before application of the color magnets algorithm and by triangles after application of the color magnets algorithm.

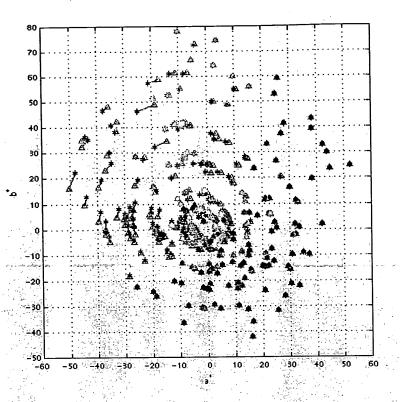


Figure 5a. An example of the effect of a repulsive magnet that affects hue and lightness of green colors having mid-levels of lightness shown on an b* versus a* diagram. The colors are indicated by stars before application of the color magnets algorithm and by triangles after application of the color magnets algorithm.

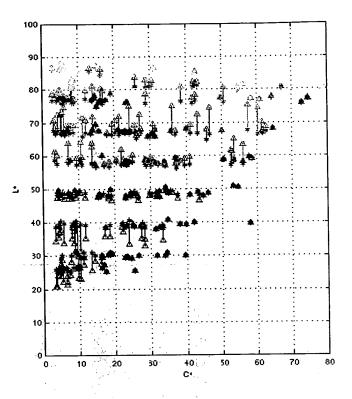


Figure 5b. An example of the effect of a repulsive magnet that affects hue and lightness of green colors having mid-levels of lightness shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are indicated by stars before application of the color magnets algorithm and by triangles after application of the color magnets algorithm.

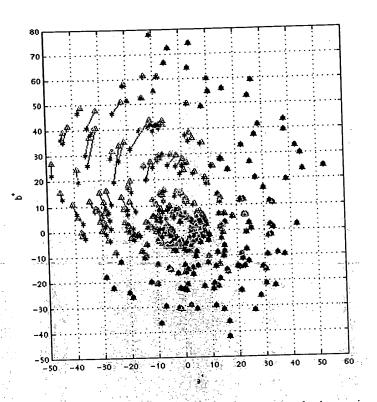


Figure 6a. An example of the effect of a dragnet that changes green colors by increasing chroma and lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an b* versus a* diagram. The colors are indicated by stars before application of the color magnets algorithm and by triangles after application of the color magnets algorithm.

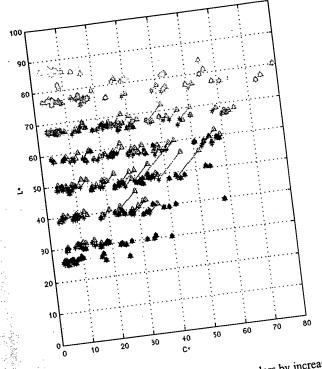


Figure 6b. An example of the effect of a dragnet that changes green colors by increasing chroma and lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram. The colors are lightness by 10 and decreasing hue angle by 20, shown on an L* versus C* diagram.

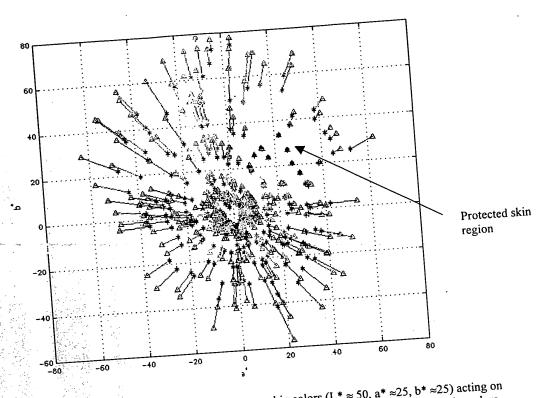


Figure 7a. An example of the effect of a shield that protects skin colors ($L^* \approx 50$, $a^* \approx 25$, $b^* \approx 25$) acting on an amagnet that modifies chroma and lightness of all hues, shown on an b^* versus a^* diagram. The colors an amagnet that modifies chroma and lightness of all hues, shown on an b^* versus a^* diagram. The colors are indicated by stars before application of the color magnets algorithm and by triangles after application of the color magnets algorithm.

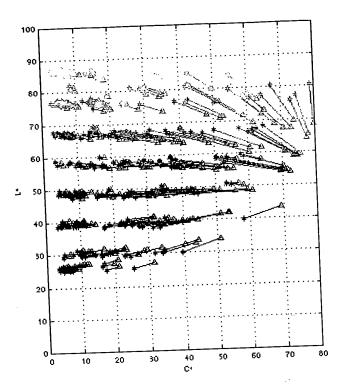


Figure 7b. An example of the effect of a shield that protects skin colors ($L^* \approx 50$, $a^* \approx 25$, $b^* \approx 25$) acting on an amagnet that modifies chroma and lightness of all hues, shown on an L^* versus C^* diagram. The colors are indicated by stars before application of the color magnets algorithm and by triangles after application of the color magnets algorithm.

